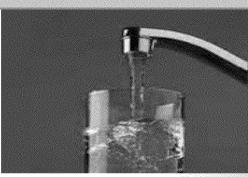
## SEPA

#### Office of Research and Development







### Performance and Challenges of Point of Use Devices for Lead Removal

Michael R. Schock
Chemist, National Risk Management Research Laboratory
Tom Spoden

Product Certification Director, Water Quality Association



#### **Disclaimer**

The information in this presentation has been reviewed and cleared for public dissemination according to EPA policy.

Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute EPA endorsement or recommendation for use.



### **Issues with Lead in Flint and Beyond**

f	frequent occurrences of elevated lead above total lead certification (150 µg/L)
•	Can current POU technology provide at least interim emergency treatment until corrosion control is reestablished?
ł	Will POU technology be necessary long term for houses or buildings with lead or lead-bearing plumbing materials?
	How does POU technology compare to other approaches, such as bottled water?



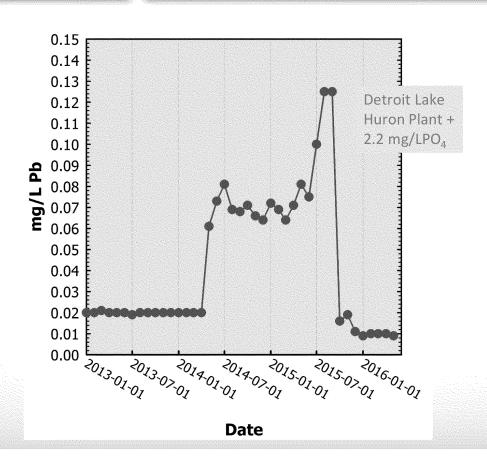
## **Fundamental Misunderstanding**

Total confusion about nature of lead occurrence
Little appreciation or realization of dissolved vs. particulate occurrence in real plumbing systems
Lead can occur as
<ul> <li>Dissolved species, such as free lead ion or carbonate or hydroxide aqueous complexes</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Particulate material</li> </ul>
$ullet$ Eroded lead or galvanized pipe scale (up to $\Box$ 2% Pb when new)
<ul> <li>Lead sorbed on to iron surfaces and eroded off, such as old galvanized pipe</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Lead particulates from leaded solder or leaded brass</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Miscellaneous distribution system sediment mobilized and passing through lead pipes, picking up lead</li> </ul>



#### Flint Example: Computed Soluble Pb

(Using EPA-WSWRD LEADSOL computational model)





# **EPA POU Device Performance Assessment**

Study evolved slightly over time
□Initially targeted at sites with >150 µg/L with first-draw samples
Three types of samples, representing
<ul> <li>Filtered water with existing POU device and cartridge (if present)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Unfiltered water: filter (if present) removed or bypassed</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>New faucet filter and/or cartridge (as appropriate)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Installed after unfiltered water grab sample was taken</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Water flushed for 2 minutes through new unit</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Grab sample collected through new cartridge/POU device</li> </ul>
March 2016 modified procedure with 6 hours stagnation for unfiltered samples



## **EPA POU Device Performance Assessment—Unfiltered Water**

			,	of Filter Grab Resu 30, 2016 - May 6, 20					
Parameter	Units		Unfiltered Water						
		Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average	Standard Deviation	Number of Results		
Aluminum	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.009)	4.19	0.043	0.1462	0.3761	299		
Cadmium	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.061)	12	0.13	0.6577	1.2	299		
Calcium	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.2)	36	27	26.4	3.7	299		
Chromium	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.2)	14.1	0.24	1.3	2.1	299		
Copper	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.75)	16100	46	203.3	1006.1	299		
Iron	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.016)	110	0.086	1.0	7.4	299		
Lead	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.11)	4080	3	40.3	249.2	299		
Magnesium	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.048)	10.1	7.8	7.7	1.0	299		
Manganese	mg/l	Non-Detect (<0 0011)	4 02	0 005	0.0287	0.2373	299		
Nickel	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.00023)	0.06	0.00094	0.0033	0.0065	299		
Potassium	mg/L	0.043	29	1	1.1	1.7	299		
Sodium	mg/L	4.1	180	4.8	6.0	11.3	299		
Tin	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.0013)	0.0424	0.02	0.0188	0.0104	12		
Zinc	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.0073)	13	0.055	0.2402	0.9306	299		



## **EPA POU Device Performance Assessment—New Tap Filters**

		Summary of Filter Grab Results (January 30, 2016 - May 6, 2016)						
Parameter	Units							
		Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average	Standard Deviation	Number o Results	
Aluminum	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.009)	Non-Detect (<0.2)	Non-Detect (<0.009)	0.0475	0.0728	242	
Cadmium	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.061)	Non-Detect (<2)	Non-Detect (<0.061)	0.4	0.7	242	
Calcium	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.2)	27.2	18.6	16.2	8.2	242	
Chromium	ug/l	Non-Detect (<0.2)	Non-Detect (<5)	Non-Detect (<0.2)	13	20	242	
Copper	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.75)	18	Non-Detect (<0.75)	1.0	1.3	242	
Iron	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.016)	Non-Detect (<0.1)	Non-Detect (<0.016)	0.0320	0.0287	242	
Lead	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.11)	1.01	Non-Detect (<0.11)	0.2148	0.1783	242	
Magnesium	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.048)	11.2	8.365	7.4	2.7	242	
Manganese	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.0011)	0.19	0.0016	0.0043	0.0131	242	
Nickel	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.00023)	0.0143	Non-Detect (<0.00023)	0.0013	0.0023	242	
Potassium	mg/L	0.12	190	11	15.7	19.2	242	
Sodium	mg/L	4.5	200		15.5	18.3	242	
Tin	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.0013)	Non-Detect (<0.02)	Non-Detect (<0.02)	0.0169	0.0073	12	
Zinc	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.0073)	0.02	Non-Detect (<0.0073)	0.0081	0.0015	242	

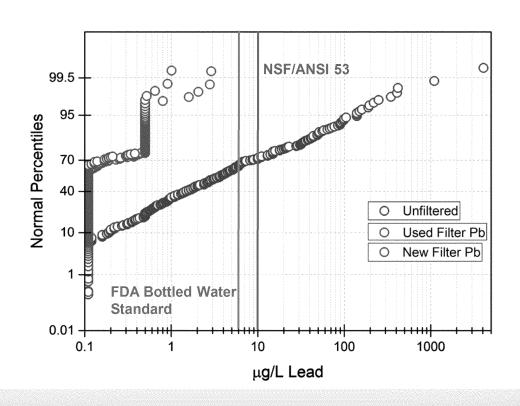


## **EPA POU Device Performance Assessment—Used Tap Filter**

		Summary of Filter Grab Results (January 30, 2016 - May 6, 2016)							
Parameter	Units	Filtered Water - Used Tap Filter							
		Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average	Standard Deviation	Number of Results		
Aluminum	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.009)	0.33	Non-Detect (<0.009)	0.0509	0.0747	210		
Cadmium	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.061)	Non-Detect (<2)	Non-Detect (<0.061)	0.4487	0.7275	210		
Calcium	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.2)	32.4	26	22.4	8.0	210		
Chromium	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.2)	Non-Detect (<5)	Non-Detect (<0.2)	1.2	2.0	210		
Copper	ug/L	Non-Detect (<0.75)	120	Non-Detect (<0.75)	2.1	9.5	210		
Iron	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.016)	0.88	Non-Detect (<0.016)	0.0375	0.0691	210		
Lead	ua/L	Non-Detect (<0.11)	2.9	Non-Detect (<0.11)	0.2568	0.3433	210		
Magnesium	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.048)	11.2	8.1	7.9	2.0	210		
Manganese	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.0011)	0.068	0.0016	0.0040	0.0059	210		
Nickel	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.00023)	0.0116	0.00032	0.0014	0.0022	210		
Potassium	mg/L	0.21	70	1.385	5.3	10.4	210		
Sodium	mg/L	s <sub>1</sub> sec. 0.98 c	80	5.39	9.3	9.9	210		
Tin	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.02)	Non-Detect (<0.02)	Non-Detect (<0.02)	0.0200	0.0000	6		
Zinc	mg/L	Non-Detect (<0.0073	0.26	Non-Detect (<0.0073)	0.0152	0.0285	210		

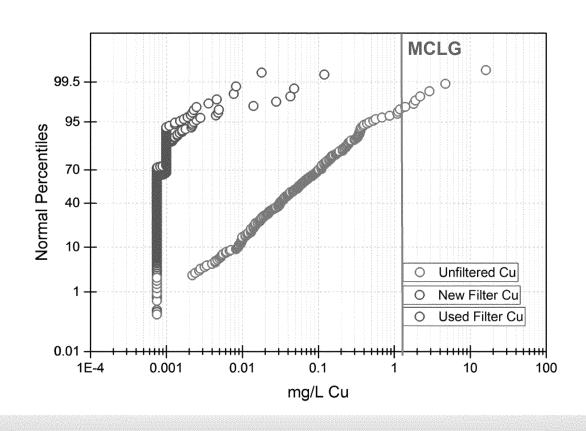


## Performance with Pb Removal (Certified)—Kitchen tap





## Performance with Cu Removal (Uncertified)—Kitchen tap





### What ARE these POU devices???



#### **Activated Carbon**

- ☐ Primarily sourced from:
  - Coconut
  - Wood
  - ☐ Charcoal
- ☐ Sizes range from powder (PAC) to granular (GAC)



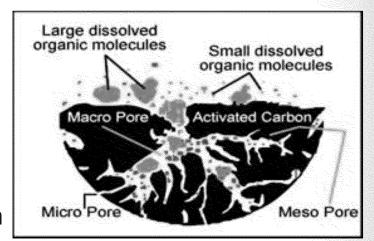


\*Courtesy of PUR, Marlborough, MA



## Design of Currently Available POU Filters

- ☐ 3 pore sizes
  - Macropores (>50 nm)
  - ☐ Mesopores (≥2 ≤50 nm)
  - ☐ Micropores (<2 nm)
- Contact time is critical
- ☐ Grinding activated carbon increases the surface area





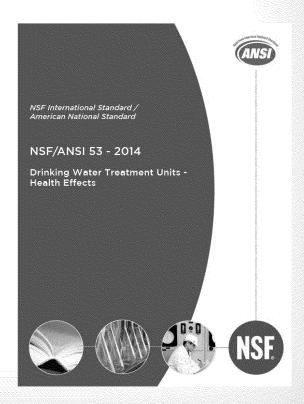
So, Now That We Know *How* They Worked....

Let's Look At Why They Worked: The Certification and Standards Framework



#### NSF/ANSI 42 and 53

- ☐ NSF/ANSI 42 for Aesthetic Effects
  - Example claims:
    - ☐ Chlorine Reduction
    - ☐ Zinc Reduction
- ☐ NSF/ANSI 53 for Health Effects
  - Example claims:
    - ☐ Arsenic Reduction
    - ☐ Mercury Reduction
    - ☐ Lead Reduction

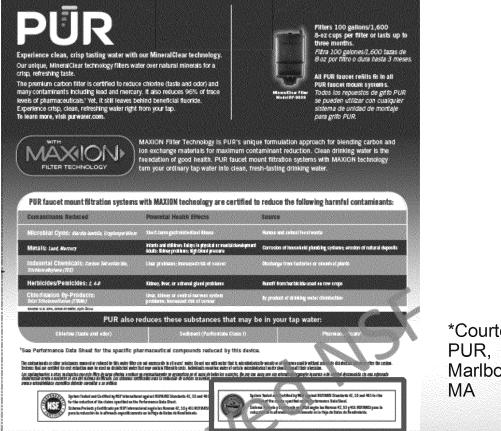




#### **General Certification Process**







\*Courtesy of Marlborough,



\*Remove the cover.

Slowly turn or twist the filter cartridge.
 This will kelp bosen the filter.

#### Technical Specifications:

FILTER CAPACITY: 146 gallers (278 Blanckup to J mention

RATED SERVICE FLOW: 4.52 gallons/infinite (2.0 ffers/infinite) at 80 palg

MASOMALM TEMPERATURE: 144°F (38°C)
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE: 34°F (1°C)
MASOMALM WORKING PRESSURE: 140 psig (880 kPa)
Minimum Working Pressure: 20 psig (138 kPa)

For system to perform as shown in the Performance Data Sheet, it is necessary to replace the filter when it exceeds tilter capacity (100 galless).

Testing was performed under standard taberatory conditions, actual performance may vary.

The contaminants or other substances removed or reduced by this water filter are not necessarily in all users' water. Do not use with water that is unknowledgeally nesselv, or of unknown quality, without adequate distribution before or after the system. Systems that are certified for cyst reduction may be used on distributed water that may contain differable cysts, inclining water of certain microbiological purity about consult their physician. Replacement filters may be purchased at most retail entiets or at proveney.com.



FM-2000B, FM-1333B, FM-3333BMN, FM-3400B, FM-1500B, FM-3700B, FM-4000B, FM-4000B, FM-9000B, FM-9

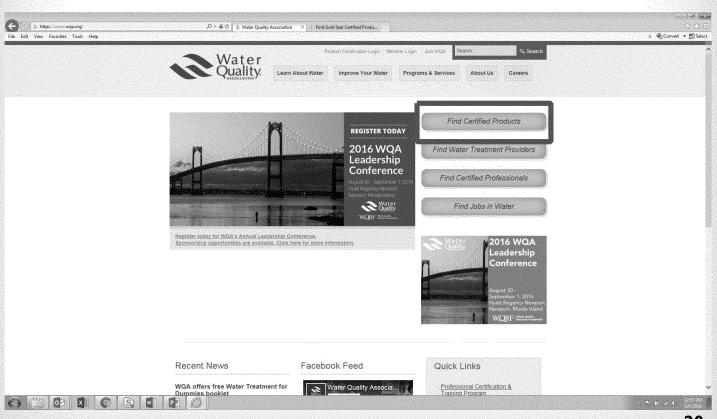
Systems Tested and Cartified by NSF International against MSFWNS Standards 42, 53 and 400 for the reduction of the claims specified in the Performance Data Sheet.



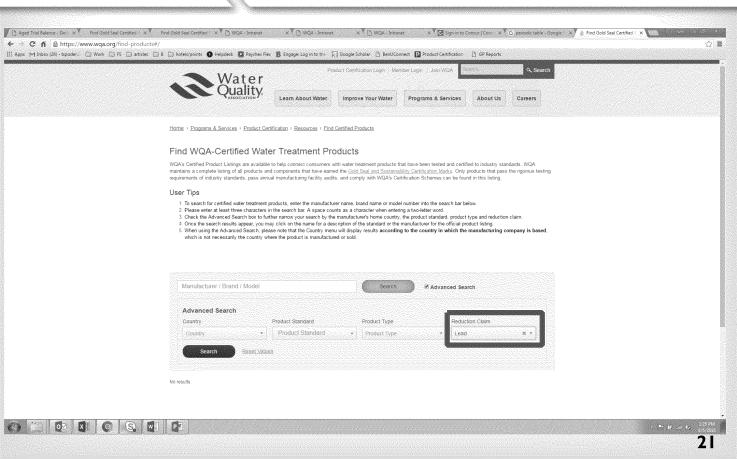
FM-2000B, FM-1333B, FM-31338BNM, FM-3400B, FM-1500B, FM-1700B, FM-4000B, FM-4100B, FM-9000B, FM-9100B, FM-9400B, FM-9600B

Systems Tested and Certified by WQA against MSF/AMSI Standards 42, 53 and 401 for the reduction of the claims specified on the Performance Data Sheet. \*Courtesy of PUR, Marlborough, MA

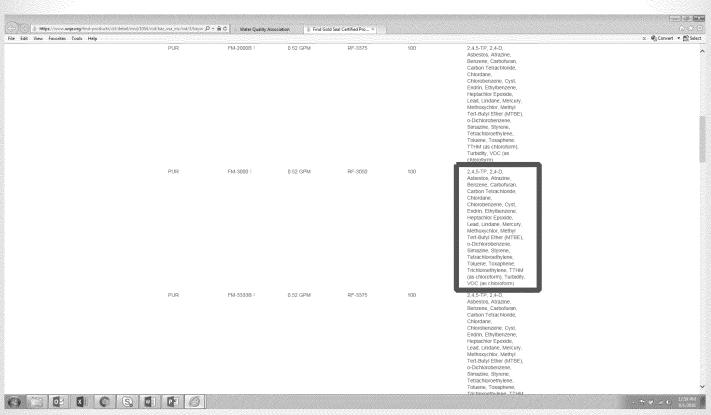














## **NSF/ANSI 53 – Performance Testing**

<ul> <li>Testing and confirmation of performance claims on a technology specific protocol</li> </ul>
□ NSF/ANSI 53 protocol for lead reduction
□ Low (6.5) and high (8.5) pH
☐ Gives different percentages of particulate and soluble metals
<ul><li>Usage pattern – Time spent on versus off over 16 hours</li></ul>
□ 50/50
□ 10/90
☐ Performance Indicators (PID)
☐ With PID, tested to 120% of capacity
☐ Without PID, tested to 200% of capacity

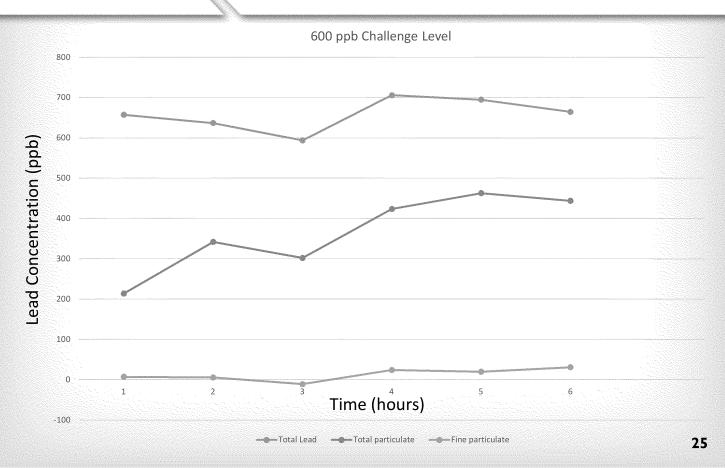


## Challenges of NSF/ANSI 53 water at high levels

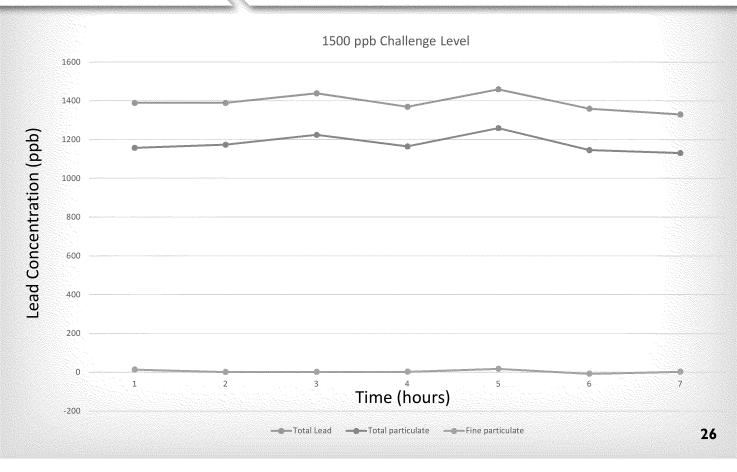
Substance	Influent Challenge	Overall average tolerance	Single point tolerance	Maximum effluent conc. Mg/L	USEPA method	Compound
Lead [Pb <sub>t</sub> ] Total lead	0.15 mg/L	± 10%	± 20%	0.010	200.8 200.9	Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
Lead %[Pb <sub>tp</sub> ]  Total Particulate	30%	± 10%	± 20%	n/a	200.8 200.9	
Lead %[Pb <sub>f</sub> ]  Fine Particulate	≥ 20%	n/a	n/a	n/a	200.8 200.9	

NSF/ANSI 53 – 2015 Drinking Water Treatment Units – Health Effects











### Does this matter?

☐ Why do we care?
☐ Goal is to match the standard
$\square$ Cannot add lead to the water in NSF/ANSI 53 and have it work
☐ The standard does not match field data for atypical events (like Flint)
So how would real POU filters hold up in the field given this information?



### Field Data on a POU filter

	Average Pb Influent (ppb)	Average Pb Effluent (ppb)
Carbon Block Technologies, Inc.*	300	0.25
PUR**	659	2.3

<sup>\*</sup>Courtesy of Carbon Block Technologies, Inc., Las Vegas, NV

<sup>\*\*</sup>Courtesy of PUR, Marlborough, MA



## **Conclusions**

Properly certified POU devices operated with manufacturer's specifications were effective at removing both dissolved and particulate lead, even to levels much below 10 µg/L for Pb
POU models tested were also effective at removing dissolved and particulate copper to below MCLG of 1.3 mg/L (no way to tell fraction of each from sampling), though not certified.
Devices used and tested achieved removal superior to FDA bottled water standard (5 µg/L).
Point of use products are a viable option for immediate and short term treatment
POU devices are an important barrier against unpredictable sporadic lead release from LSLs, accumulated on interior plumbing materials, and eroded from leaded solder and brass



## Recommendations

Find a certified product through certifier's listings or by reading the boxes
When possible, use a certified professional to have them installed
Test the water before and after installation to assure proper functioning
Seek out credible resources for information and guidance, such as EPA and the Water Quality Association



## **Questions?**

#### **Contact**

Michael Schock, <u>schock.michael@epa.gov</u>
Tom Spoden, <u>tspoden@wqa.org</u>

### Acknowledgments

- USEPA Region 5
- PUR
- Carbon Block Technologies, Inc.

